

NUMBER 6284.

WASHINGTON, MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 22, 1909.

PRICE ONE CENT.

DEBATE ON TARIFF BEGUN ON FLOOR OF HOUSE TODAY

Sereno Payne Says United
States Favors Protected
Industries.

FORMER MEASURES HELD NOT SO GOOD

Speaker Says McKinley Plan
Made Too Much Money.
Wilson Too Little.

With a full attendance of members and crowd of galleries, the great tariff debate was begun in the House today. Representative Payne of New York, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, led off for the Republicans.

On a motion by Payne, the House decided to meet hereafter at 11 o'clock every morning, which is an hour earlier than usual. Payne then made a motion that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole for the consideration of the tariff bill. Speaker Cannon designated Representative Olmsted (Rep. Cal.) as the presiding officer of the committee. Olmsted recognized Payne, and as the latter arose to make his speech he was generously applauded by the Republican colleagues.

"I do not think it worth while," said Payne, "to enter into an academic discussion of the tariff question.

"The people, by great majority, favor protection in American industries. Some who favor protection do not come out in the open and say they favor a tariff for revenue. I do not believe there is any man within the sound of my voice who now would say that we should take down every custom house from tower to foundation stone.

"Too Much Revenue.

"When Mr. McKinley bill was passed there was too much revenue. Congress therefore took the duty off sugar and placed a bounty of 2 cents a pound on sugar produced in this country.

"In 1894 the Wilson bill was passed. It was like a kaleidoscope, protection in spots, free trade in spots, and no schedule well balanced. Revenue was badly needed then, and so a 40 per cent duty was placed on sugar, and the bounty was taken down.

Payne said, in giving tribute to the Dingley bill:

"It was the primal cause of the wonderful growth of the industries of the United States that was the marvel of the world."

"The time has now come," said Payne, "when the country needs a protective measure and a revenue producer."

Payne produced figures to show that the entire revenue received by the Government under the operation of the Dingley bill between July 1, 1897, and March 15, 1899, was \$2,835,230,324, and that the expenditures were \$2,432,094,856. These figures, he said, did not include either receipts or expenditures of the Post-office Department. If the postal deficit be eliminated, there would be a surplus of \$4,433,135,468, which had been spent on the Panama Canal.

Cause of Postoffice Deficit.

Payne declared that the large postal deficit had resulted from an increase in the rural free-delivery service.

"It is true that the Dingley bill has not produced a surplus every year of its existence," said Payne, "but we did not anticipate the expenses of the Spanish war when the Dingley bill was passed. The Spanish war brought increased expenditures, and with it increased burdens. It brought increased expenditures for the navy, which seems to be about the most popular item among the people of the United States. Increased expenditures for the army, and increased expenditures for the navy."

"The grand total of the Dingley bill is that it has produced a surplus of \$2,432,094,856, which is the postal deficit, while at the same time it has provided protection for American industries."

Defends Sliding Scale.

Payne then discussed the reciprocity clause of the Wilson and Dingley bills and declared that modern conditions demand a maximum and minimum tariff. Under a trade agreement, he said, this nation had been able to obtain good rates from other nations for its produce and imports, but now the balance of trade is against the United States.

"Since the Dingley bill was enacted," said Payne, "other nations have been adopting the maximum and minimum tariffs. Then came the tug-of-war. We saw our rivals among nations getting the trade of the world. This has gone on until it has become almost insupportable."

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SUDDENLY WEDS.



—Photo by Harris-Ewing.
DR. WILLIAM B. CARR.

WED AT MIDNIGHT; SURPRISE FRIENDS

Dr. W. B. Carr and Miss
Eleanor McGill Make
Hasty Decision.

A romance culminating in the midnight marriage Saturday of Dr. William B. Carr, formerly of the Emergency Hospital staff, and Miss Eleanor McGill, of Jersey City, became known in all its interesting and surprising details today, when, through the formality of legal requirement, the tale marriage certificate was returned to the office of the clerk of court.

The marriage is a surprise to most of the friends and some members of the families, so quietly did the young people carry out their plans, and so carefully have they guarded their secret since the nuptials. The mother of the bridegroom said this afternoon that the report of a marriage must be a mistake, as neither she nor any other member of the family knew that Dr. Carr had taken such a step.

Called at Parsonage.

Nevertheless, it appears that Dr. Carr and his prospective bride sought out the Rev. Dr. Robert M. Moore, pastor of the Foundry M. E. Church, at his home about the hour of 12 Saturday night and, presenting him with a marriage license obtained just an hour before from Clerk McKee, informed the minister that they would like to be made one. The minister, awakened from his sleep, did as he was wanted.

Since that time the whereabouts of Dr. Carr and his bride seem to have been a secret to all save those let in on the secret, and these either could not be seen or were uncommunicative this afternoon. It is understood, however, that Dr. Carr and his bride left for Washington for a wedding journey. Even on this point the members of the doctor's family were not advised, according to his mother, who is filling as usual today her position as teacher in the Greenleaf School. Dr. Carr is said to have spent last night at his apartment in the Alabama and to have said nothing to the members of the family to the new addition to their number.

Visiting Here.

Miss McGill has been visiting Miss May Kehoe, at Stoneleigh Court, for the past two weeks. It is said there that she left the apartment this afternoon to return to her home. It was also

(Continued on Second Page.)

GOOD POSTS GIVEN TO NEW SENATORS ON COMMITTEES

Bulkeley, Bradley, and
Fletcher on District
Affairs.

ROOT AND BURTON WELL CARED FOR

Insurgents in Important Posts.
Newest Organization Make-up
Announced.

Morgan G. Bulkeley, of Connecticut, W. O. Bradley, of Kentucky, Republican, and Duncan U. Fletcher, of Florida, Democrat, are the new members of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia.

The selection of these men was announced this afternoon when the make-up of the committee was announced by the Committee on Committees.

Senators Fletcher and Bradley are new members who took their seats on March 4. Senator Bulkeley is serving a first term, which began March 4, 1905. Senators Bradley and Bulkeley are put on the committee in the place of Senators Hanchborough of North Dakota and Long of Kansas, whose terms expired March 4. Senator Fletcher succeeds Senator Melton, who was appointed to the term ended March 4, succeeding the late Senator Bryan, who died a month after taking office.

When the make-up of the committee was announced it was found the Republican insurgents had been remarkably well taken care of. The assignments to the new Western Senators who have been deep in revolt against the regime of the elder statesmen were such as to be satisfactory to the insurgents.

Is an Adroit Plan.

That this adroit plan has been adopted by the Senate Republican leaders to gain down the insurgents is well understood. How far it will have the effect desired it is too early to tell, but it is certain the insurgents generally went around looking pleased today.

Instances of how the insurgents were treated are seen in the assignment of Senator Cummins to the place of Senator Hanchborough, and in the assignment of Senator Bradley to the place of Senator Long. The assignment of Senator Bradley to the place of Senator Long is a surprise to many of the friends and some members of the families, so quietly did the young people carry out their plans, and so carefully have they guarded their secret since the nuptials. The mother of the bridegroom said this afternoon that the report of a marriage must be a mistake, as neither she nor any other member of the family knew that Dr. Carr had taken such a step.

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TWO NEW MEMBERS OF SENATE DISTRICT COMMITTEE



MORGAN G. BULKELEY.

SPOTLIGHT TURNED UPON GAS MONOPOLY

District's Suit Over Alleged
Shortage in Candlepower
Called.

The Gas Monopoly was shown up in court today by the testimony of James S. McHenry, who was formerly superintendent of the Washington Gas Light Company, acknowledged that he, the active head of the concern, did not know whether or not it was purifying gas as it should, in accordance with the law. McHenry did not know whether or not his company was producing 1,000,000 feet of gas through four purifiers or not.

His information seemed to be meager, and Assistant-Corporation Counsel Stevens expressed great surprise that McHenry, a high official, should not know how many purifiers or how many feet of gas his company was producing. This startling testimony came out when the case of the District of Columbia against the Washington Gas Light Company, for alleged shortage in candlepower and alleged impurities in the company's product two years ago, was called in Justice Clabaugh's Court this morning.

A ruling adverse to the defendant companies was made by Justice Clabaugh at the conclusion of the testimony. He ruled that the company must be tested for candlepower and purity, if made between noon and midnight, as prescribed in the law passed by Congress, must be the official tests.

The ruling means that the companies will have to drop their contention that one test is not sufficient, but that all tests should be taken in order to ascertain whether or not the law regarding candlepower and purity is being complied with.

Witness Statement.

The examination was brought up through a statement made by the witnesses then corrected himself. "I think it was 1,000,000 feet a day," McHenry responded.

"I am not positive about this," he admitted, "but I think it was 1,000,000 feet a day."

"If you do not know how much gas was passing through the pipes at that time, how do you know that four purifiers were sufficient to handle it?" asked Attorney Stevens.

"It is my recollection that four were sufficient."

"Then you do not absolutely know that four purifiers were enough to handle the gas that was being manufactured in the summer of 1907?"

"It is only recollection that four were enough," the witness replied again.

Candlepower Feature.

The first part of the testimony taken this morning dealt with the candlepower feature, which formed a prominent part of the case. The witness admitted that the reports of the different testing stations did not show the average required, but said that he had discussed the discrepancy with the officials of the company, and that both their and his interpretations of the law was that the required candlepower and purity should be an average of the three stations and not each station alone. He also said that he had never known the candlepower of the station usually less than that of the other two. Attorney Stevens asked on cross-examination:

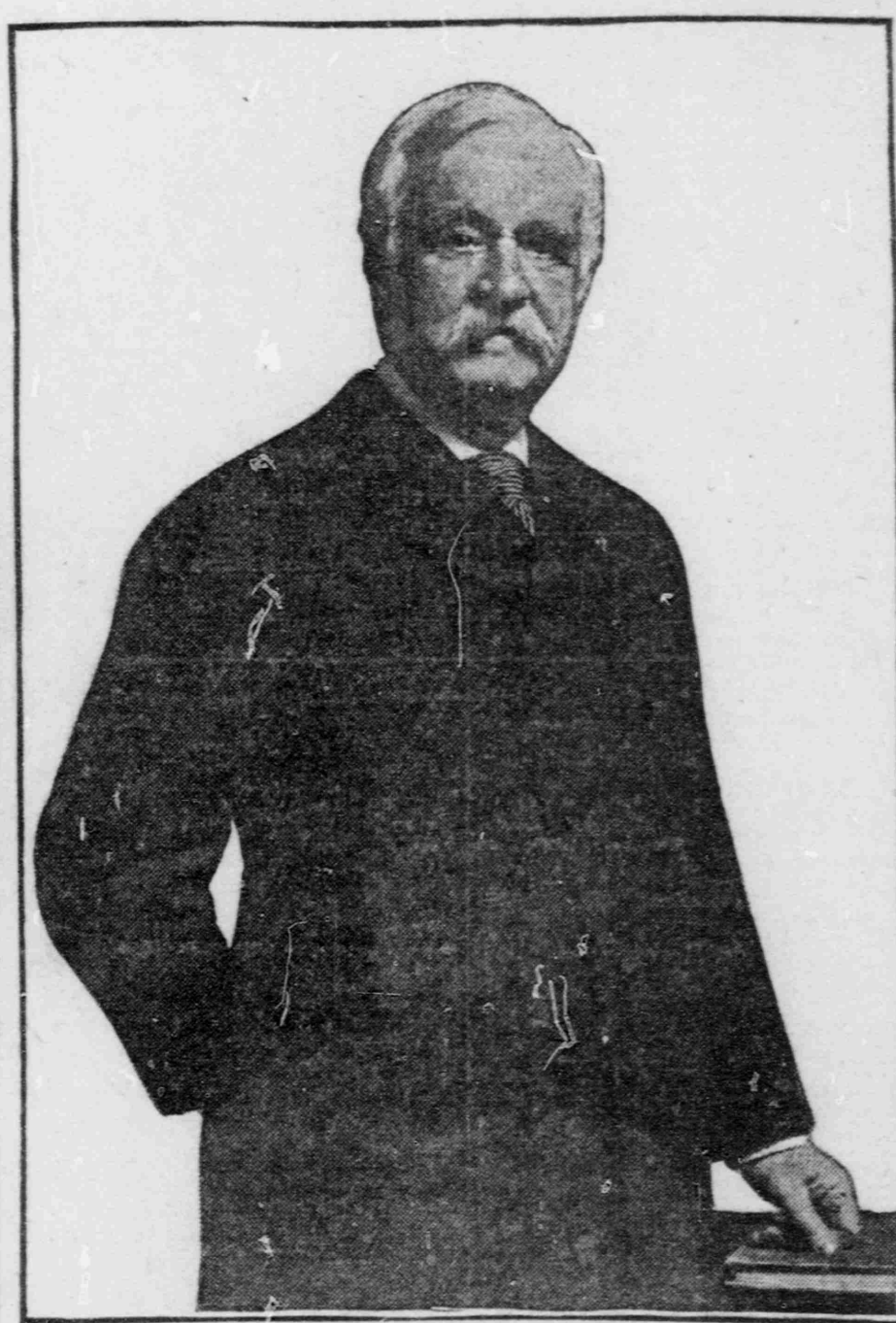
"Is it not a fact that the candlepower of the central station is less than the average of the other two?"

"Sometimes it is higher than the other stations. The averages will show whether it is higher or lower. I can not answer that."

Cross-Examined.

Following the testimony given upon the candlepower feature, Mr. McHenry was subjected to a rigid cross-examination by Attorney Stevens.

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WILLIAM O. BRADLEY.

CHANGE IS PROPOSED IN OLD DIVORCE LAW

But One Ground Under Proposed Measure—Chamber Investigating.

For the purpose of reconsidering the old divorce law of the District which went out of existence with the installation of the present code, a subcommittee of the committee on law and legislation of the Chamber of Commerce has just been appointed.

The appointment of the committee was the result of a petition signed by many lawyers and citizens of the District which was received by Chairman Sinclair, of the law and legislation committee, of the chamber.

The members of the subcommittee are Charles W. Claggett, chairman, Walter C. Balderston, Charles V. Darr, R. Golden Donaldson, Leo P. Harlow, Eugene A. Jones, Alexander Linkins, William J. Lambert, Charles W. Linkins, Joseph D. Sullivan, Conrad Syme, James A. Tooley, and J. Dawson Williams.

The committee will take up the petition at once and will probably make a report within a week or ten days. Several other matters are to come before the committee in connection with the proposed amendments to the District code, but the divorce question will receive first attention.

TRUSTS' RATE FIGHT FATAL TO COMPANY

CUMBERLAND, Md., March 22.—The Maryland Steel Rail Company, control of which is held by a combination of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia capitalists, voluntarily went into the hands of receivers today.

DICKINSON TO VISIT CANAL NEXT MONTH

President Wants War Secretary Thoroughly Informed by
Personal Inspection of Ditch—Goethals' Power Remains Undisturbed.

By JAMES HAY, Jr.

Jacob M. Dickinson, Secretary of War, will leave Washington for the Panama canal zone about April 15.

He made this announcement at the White House this morning after a conference with President Taft, who thinks the Secretary, being at the head of all the canal work, should keep himself closely informed of the progress of affairs in connection with it. One of Mr. Dickinson's chief tasks during the next four years will be to hasten the building of the big ditch, with the view of having it completed before the expiration of Mr. Taft's term.

In line with this policy, Colonel Goethals will not be hampered in any way in the prosecution of the work, and he will be continued in as absolute control of affairs on the zone as he has had in the past.

There was much information about the tariff at the White House today from those who know much about it, and also from some gentlemen who would ring the alarm and cry for

ROOSEVELT IS BUSY WINDING UP PLANS

Inspects Quarters on Ship, Visits Family Nurse, and Sees Callers.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Former President Theodore Roosevelt came into town today with a very busy program ahead of him. This included inspection of his quarters on the steamer Hamburg, on which he will leave for Naples tomorrow, seeing half a hundred callers by appointment at the office of the Outlook and transacting some financial business with his brother-in-law, Douglas Robinson. He made the trip from Oyster Bay accompanied by his daughter Ethel and his son Kermit.

While he was recognized by his fellow-passengers, both on the train and the ferry, he was not annoyed. He was met at the ferry house by Mrs. Robinson in her automobile.

His first call was on Mrs. Mary Ledwith, the nurse who has cared for all of the Roosevelt children and who wanted to see him before he started abroad.

He then went direct to the Outlook office, where he met such callers as he had to see, but positively refused to meet waiting newspapermen.

NEW YORK, March 22.—More than 150 packages of various kinds, large and small cases and barrels, are at the Hamburg-American line piers in Hoboken to go out with Mr. Roosevelt's party tomorrow on the Hamburg, the shipment coming from Washington.

The cases range in size from small ones to big boxes seven feet long and four feet across, and as many feet deep. All are stenciled "Smithsonian African Expedition, Mombassa, Africa, care of Smith McKenzie," and the cases and many of the barrels are painted a deep mineral red, which quickly distinguishes them from other freight going out on the liner to the Mediterranean.

All the cases are heavily bound for recent powerful timber interests in the Hamburg-American line have carefully gone over each package to see that everything is in the best of condition.

SEARCH NOW LEADS TO CAPITAL CITY

The search for Billy Whittia has finally led to Washington.

Mrs. Lawrence, wife of Capt. J. P. S. Lawrence, U. S. N., saw a boy on a Ninth street car late Saturday afternoon who answers the description of the kidnapped lad. She notified the police, and detectives instituted a searching investigation.

Mrs. Lawrence, accompanied by a woman friend, boarded a southbound Ninth street car at R street. She noticed a little boy sitting in the seat in the corner, and Mrs. Lawrence sat down beside him. Her attention was attracted because of the fact that he carried a couple of school books under his arm, and because he seemed very tired and appeared to be trying to go to sleep.

Mrs. Lawrence, thinking it was funny that the boy should be carrying school books on Saturday, asked him if his mother was on the car. He pointed at a man standing on the platform, but said nothing.

The first thing that the two women noticed was that the man appeared very nervous. Every time the car stopped at a crossing he would pull out his watch and want to know why it was that they ran so slow.

"If we don't hurry I'll never get my train," he said several times.

When the car reached New York avenue a man stepped up to the window by the seat where the boy was sitting, and tapped on the glass. This Mrs. Lawrence saw, and she instantly recognized a signal for the next instant the man with the child took the youngster by the hand and hurried him away.

He was joined by the man who tapped on the window, and all three boarded an eastbound New York avenue car.

The police theory is that the man probably took an electric train at F Street and H Street northeast for Baltimore or Annapolis.

Although the action of the two men seemed peculiar, neither Mrs. Lawrence nor her friend associated the kidnapping of Billy Whittia with the child they saw on the car. Yesterday, however, Mrs. Lawrence saw a picture of Billy in a newspaper, and he so closely resembled the child that she decided to notify the police.

Billy Whittia was lured from school in Sharon on the pretext that his father wanted him. He carried his school books under his arm, and this fact strengthened the belief of Mrs. Lawrence that she saw him in Washington.

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

KIDNAPERS SEND ANOTHER LETTER TO WHITLA TODAY

Father of Boy Abducted in
Sharon Receives Third
Letter.

POLICE BELIEVE MEN NEAR CITY

Are Now Confident That Black-
mailers Are Not Far From
Crime Scene.

SHARON, Pa., March 22.—For the second time since the abduction of Willie Whittia, the eight-year-old son of Attorney James P. Whittia, negotiations have been opened with his kidnapers.

This was the announcement made today by friends of the family, who are adding in the search. Although not admitted by the detectives nor by Whittia himself, it is practically certain that a third letter, following that from Ash-tabula, was received today.

This letter was postmarked from a point near Sharon, so near, in fact, as to confirm the belief that the boy ultimately will be located near here, if not in this very town.

In spite of the law, members of the State constabulary early today galloped across the State line into Ohio. Working in plain clothes, six of them are making a house-to-house search in the vicinity of Warren, Niles, and Girard. Having been furnished with many good clues, obtained over night, the remainder of the band has started on a patrol of the country to the north, east, and south of Sharon.

Man Is Missing.

One of the clues which may develop something during the day is that which concerns the mysterious disappearance of a man who until recently lived in a dense wood about two miles northwest of Sharon. On Tuesday last week, this man was joined at his home by another, both resembling descriptions of the abductors which have been given out.

On last Thursday, the day on which Willie disappeared, both of these men left the place and have not been seen since. Another suspect is reported as having lived in West Middlesex, where a member of the State constabulary has been detailed to special duty.

The clue being investigated at Beaver Falls has not been made public. It is suspected, however, that it has to do with the large body of foreigners who live in that town.

Clue by Wire.

The clue was furnished by a telegram to the men in authority here.

G. S. Ward, the Philadelphia detective who was so successful in his work in the Cudaby kidnapping case, and who has been retained in this case, had a long conversation today with Whittia. The same time Lieutenant Van Vels, of the State constabulary, conferred with Detective Perkins.

The results of these conferences were not made public.

Arrest a Justice.

CUYAHOGA FALLS, Ohio, March 22.—The man and woman detained at the Hotel Upton here since last evening were released today after proving conclusively that they were not the abductors of Willie Whittia. Harry L. Bowman, justice of the peace, of Cuyahoga Falls, U. S. N., saw a boy on a Ninth street car late Saturday afternoon who answers the description of the kidnapped lad. She notified the police, and detectives instituted a searching investigation.

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